

***STREPTOPUS LANCEOLATUS* (AITON) REVEAL, A NEW NAME FOR
STREPTOPUS ROSEUS MICHX. (CONVALLARIACEAE)**

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ABSTRACT

Solander (*in litt.*) proposed *Uvularia lanceolata* for Newfoundland specimens gathered by Banks in 1766. When formally published by Aiton in 1789, references were made to a 1635 Cornut illustration and a 1785 Menzies introduction. The name is lectotypified here on the Banks sheet annotated by Solander, a specimen of *Streptopus roseus* Michaux. The Aiton name is transferred to *Streptopus*, as *S. lanceolatus*, and three new infraspecific combinations are proposed. The name applied to the widespread expression, *S. roseus* variety *perspectus* Fassett, becomes a synonym of variety *lanceolatus*.

KEY WORDS: *Streptopus*, *Uvularia*, nomenclature, typification, Linnaeus

The identity of *Uvularia lanceolata* Aiton (1789:434) has long been doubtful. Authorship of the name is technically attributed to Aiton (Reveal 1985, 1990), but the name and description were proposed by one of his employees, Daniel Solander (1733-1782). Solander's premature death prevented many of his scientific names from being published under his own authorship, and Stafleu & Cowan (1985:721) list no independently authored books, although numerous Solander manuscripts are extant in the Department of Botany Library at The Natural History Museum (BM) in London (Diment & Wheeler 1984).

A review of Solander's notes and specimens at BM has shown that *Uvularia lanceolata* is the earliest available name for *Streptopus roseus* Michaux (1803:201).

In April, 1766, Joseph Banks (1743-1820) set out on his first foreign scientific expedition, traveling aboard the *Niger* to St. Johns, Newfoundland (Carter

1988:32). Banks kept a journal, and recorded therein many of his acquisitions. He collected numerous plant and animal specimens during his month-long (11 May–11 June 1766) stay at St. Johns. On 11 June the *Niger* sailed to Croque Harbor at the northeast tip of the island and lay at anchor for a week (13–19 June). At both sites, Banks collected specimens Solander later annotated *Uvularia lanceolata*.

In Solander's manuscript "slip catalogue" (vol. 8, p. 537, BM) is the following entry:

lanceolata UVULARIA foliis perfoliatis ova-
to lanceolatis acuminatis.

Polygonatum ramosum flore luteo
minuj. *Cornut. can. 40. t. 41. Moris. hist.*

Habitat in Terra Labrador America
septentrionalis

Differt ab *Uvularia perfoliata* 437.2 mscr
quod Caulis ~~majis~~ ramosior festicet a
singula ala, quod flores minore, &
quid folia angustiora & acuminata.

This entry was also included in Solander's unpublished 1767 manuscript, "Descriptions of plants from various parts of the world," copied from the slip catalogue by Herman Diedrich Spöring (Marshall 1978). On the slip is a large "L," which Marshall felt alluded to specimens in the Sloane herbarium (BM-SL), and a large "+" indicating that Solander included the name in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*.

I have been unable to find a specimen annotated by Solander with *Uvularia lanceolata* among the more than 300 volumes of dried plants in the Sloane herbarium, but one or more probably exist. Nonetheless, on two Banks sheets now in the general herbarium (BM), Solander wrote this manuscript name. No reference was made to the Banks specimens when the name was proposed in 1789, but under Article 7.4 (Greuter *et al.* 1988), they are still "original material" as Solander examined them prior to publication, and by annotating them with his binomial, he associated the two sheets with the concept of the named taxon.

When Aiton (1789) proposed the name he cited a Cornut (1635:36) name and figure (t. 37) in synonymy with the comment "Introd. 1785, by Mr. Archibald Menzies." The specimen illustrated by Cornut in all likelihood is *Uvularia grandiflora* J.E. Smith, but what Menzies introduced is less certain.

Archibald Menzies (1754–1842), best known as the surgeon-naturalist with Colnett and later Vancouver in the Pacific Northwest, was ship's surgeon aboard HMS *Assistance* on the Halifax station in 1785 and 1786. He was a correspondent of Banks, and no doubt sent Banks seeds; Menzies certainly gave Banks live plants when he returned to England in August, 1786 (Carter 1988:222). I have not found a specimen of either *Uvularia* or *Streptopus* that I can directly attribute to Menzies, nor a cultivated specimen that I can associate with any 1785 introduction. However, there is a Labrador specimen of *Streptopus*, mounted with the Banks collection from St. Johns, that I believe is the Menzies voucher. Lysaght (1971:321) mistakenly attributed the Labrador specimen to Banks, but Banks never collected this specimen in Labrador.

The correct application of the name *Uvularia lanceolata* has long been problematic. Pursh (1814:231) considered it to be the same as *U. grandiflora* whereas Baker (1880:462) placed it in synonymy under *U. perfoliata* Linnaeus. Wilbur (1963:186) expressed a "strong suspicion" that *U. lanceolata* was the first binomial for *U. grandiflora*, but the name "should remain unassigned until authentic specimens are discovered." The discovery Wilbur suggested has now been made, and as a result the following new combinations are required:

***Streptopus lanceolatus* (Aiton) Reveal, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM:** *Uvularia lanceolata* Aiton, *Hort. Kew.* 1:434. 1789. TYPE: CANADA. Newfoundland: in woods near Croque, 13–19 June 1766, *Banks s.n.* (LECTOTYPE [here designated]: BM).

Streptopus roseus Michx. var. *perspectus* Fassett, *Rhodora* 37:109. 1935. TYPE: UNITED STATES. New Hampshire: under trees, floor of Tuckerman's Ravine, Mt. Washington, 27 June 1934, *Fassett 16422* (HOLOTYPE: WIS).

Streptopus roseus Michx. f. *giganteus* Fassett, *Rhodora* 37:110. 1935. TYPE: CANADA. Quebec: Ile Nue, Archipel de Mingan, 28 July 1926, *Victorin & Rolland 24396* (HOLOTYPE: MT).

Banks does not mention specifically in his journal as having collected *Streptopus lanceolatus* at Croque. Nonetheless, he annotated the lectotype "Newfoundland in woods near Croque," and in his list of plants gathered in 1766, there is an entry that reads (mss. p. 11) "*Uvularia Amplexifolia* Shady Places Croque S^t Johns".

The lectotype is the widespread phase of the species, which ranges from southern Labrador to the mountains of South Carolina, westward to southern Ontario and Michigan (Fernald 1906; Fassett 1935).

Three other combinations are necessary:

Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal var. *curvipes* (Vail) Reveal, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Streptopus curvipes* Vail in Rydberg, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 28:267. 1901. *Streptopus roseus* Michx. var. *curvipes* (Vail) Fassett, Rhodora 37:110. 1935. TYPE: CANADA. British Columbia: Asulkan Pass, 4,400 ft., June-July 1897, Z. W. Palmer s.n. (HOLOTYPE: NY).

Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal var. *longipes* (Fernald) Reveal, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Streptopus longipes* Fernald, Rhodora 8:71. 1906. *Streptopus roseus* Michx. var. *longipes* (Fernald) Fassett, Rhodora 37:110. 1935. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Michigan: Marquett Co., Turin, 5 June 1901, Barlow s.n. (HOLOTYPE: GH).

Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal var. *roseus* (Michaux) Reveal, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Streptopus roseus* Michaux, *Fl. Boreali-Amer.* 1:201, t. 18. 1803. *Uvularia rosea* (Michaux) Persoon, *Syn. Pl.* 1:360. 1805. *Hezorima dichotoma* Rafinesque, *Specchio* 1:193. 1814, *nom. illeg.* (Art. 63.1). TYPE: UNITED STATES. Carolina: mountains, Michaux s.n. (HOLOTYPE: P).

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